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HANDBOOK OF ADMIRALTY LAW. By Robert M. Hughes. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. Hornbook Series. 1901. pp. xvii, 503. 8vo.

The author purports in this work to meet the need for an elementary treatise on marine law, to be of service to students as well as to the general practitioner who does not aim to specialize in this subject. After a brief outline of the origin and history of maritime law, and of its development and status in this country, the tests of jurisdiction are briefly given in the two main subdivisions, cases of contract and cases of tort, followed by a treatment of the various maritime contracts: supplies, repairs, and other necessities; bottomry and respondentia; general average; marine insurance; affreightment and charter-parties; mariners' contracts; stevedores' contracts; pilotage, towage, etc. Salvage, although admittedly not generally based upon a contractual claim, is considered under contracts, as is the effect of the Harter Act (1893). After a discussion of admiralty jurisdiction over torts the author treats of the rights of action in admiralty for injuries causing death. In connection with collisions, steering and sailing and other rules are considered, with a chapter on damages in collision cases. The rights and liabilities of shipowners, both prior to and after the Act of Congress limiting their liability, is dealt with, and after a statement of the relative priorities of maritime claims the body of the work closes with a brief outline of admiralty pleading and practice in this country. The appendix gives the Congressional statutes regulating navigation, evidence in the Federal courts, and suits *in forma pauperis*, together with the Admiralty Rules of Practice promulgated by the Supreme Court.

An exhaustive treatise upon maritime law would be of decided value. But the author has not attempted, nor does the work afford, anything more than a statement of general principles usually in the form of summaries of, or extracts from, important decisions. In but two or three instances are disputed questions thoroughly discussed, while these few discussions by no means exhaust the unsettled parts of this branch of the law. Although in the main the conclusions reached are sound, in several instances inaccuracies are to be found. Thus it is stated (p. 369), "This new appellate court (the circuit court of appeals) is the court of last resort in admiralty cases, except that it may certify to the Supreme Court for decision any questions as to which it may desire instruction, and except, also, that the Supreme Court may, by certiorari, bring up for review any case which it may deem of sufficient importance." In addition the Act seems to provide for appeals in admiralty, from the District Court to the Supreme Court, in five classes of cases. 26 U. S. Stat. 827, ch. 517, sects. 5-6. Again the statement (p. 10) that admiralty jurisdiction extends to "waters . . . entirely within the limits of a state and above tide water . . ." seems opposed to the cases cited by the author without criticism on the following page. *U. S. v. Burlington, etc., Co.*, 21 Fed. Rep. 331 (*semble*); *Strapp v. Steamboat Clyde*, 43 Minn. 192. The citation of apparently inconsistent cases, relying upon both as authority, illustrates the danger of an attempt to state elementary principles merely by summarizing cases. See pp. 181, 182; *The H. S. Pickands*, 42 Fed. Rep. 239; *The Strabo*, 90 Fed. Rep. 110. Yet in spite of these defects, and of the absence of a thorough collection of authorities, the work will doubtless be useful as an elementary text-book, and may prove helpful to lawyers through its collection of the different Federal Statutes and of the Admiralty Rules of Practice.

A TREATISE ON INJUNCTIONS AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES. By Thomas Carl Spelling. Second edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1901. 2 vols. pp. clxxii, 821; xxvii, 1073. 8vo.

This book aims to treat at length extraordinary remedies at equity and at law, covering injunctions, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto*, and *certiorari*. The demand for a second edition is the best evidence of its value to lawyers. It does not profess to treat the underlying principles of these subjects nor to discuss the propriety or soundness of the various applications of these doctrines. Instead it purports to give an enumeration of the different circumstances under which these remedies have been sought and these principles